

TOMBSTONE EPITAPH.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
— BY —
MEEK & MADERO.Fourth Street, between Fremont and Allen
Tombstone, Cochise County, Arizona.

ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

A WORD WITH THE TAXPAYERS.

Previous to and during the last political campaign in this county much interest was manifested in choosing candidates for members of the Board of Supervisors. The Board then in office were charged with gross mismanagement of the affairs of the county, and from the many expressions and insinuations to be heard a stranger would have been led to believe that the proper place for them was a felon's cell. The campaign was conducted on the cry of "Reform and reduction of taxation," and on this understanding two of the members of the present Board were elected, one of the old Board holding over. Times for years had been getting duller and duller in Cochise county, money wherewith to pay taxes harder to get, and it was with a sigh of relief that the taxpayers saw the new Board installed in office, believing that they would redeem their pledges and so conduct county affairs as to cause a material reduction in the tax levy.

Matters moved along smoothly and without a jar for a while, in the belief that a majority of the Board were capable and would conduct the affairs of the county with economy and business sagacity. But in this presumption they have been sadly mistaken. The first shock came when the Board deliberately ignored the hospital law passed by the last legislature. Although one provision of the law is contrary to all ideas of humanity, and there is some doubt as to the right of the legislature to pass laws annulling existing contracts, still it is the law, and it was the duty of the Board to obey it and leave the responsibility of deciding its legality to the court. Among a few this created a feeling of uneasiness, but the general public did not pay much attention to it.

But the taxpayers received a rude and very effective awakening in August last, when the Board fixed the tax levy at something over \$4 on the \$100, and complaints were loud and vigorous, and explanations were demanded as to the reason for increasing the rate of taxation thirty-three per cent, on an increased tax roll of \$400,000, when it had been supposed that county affairs under the new regime had been conducted on a line of retrenchment that would result in a reduction of taxes instead of this extraordinary increase. Plausible explanations were not wanting, throwing the entire blame on the old Board and a law passed by the legislature some years since. It was said that by reason of the neglect of the old Board to make provision for the redemption of outstanding bonds it was necessary to redeem \$20,000 at one time, and that was the reason of the increased levy on a largely increased tax roll. To some people who still had faith in the majority of the Board this was satisfactory, but to others it was not. This latter class were so persistent in their demands for further explanations that a statement of the finances of the county was published, purporting to be correct, in which it was shown that the old Board expended \$25,000 in excess of the revenues of the county. Now it comes out that this report, by order of the "ring" in the Board, was "fixed," as in it there was no mention made of \$30,000 that had been paid into the school fund, which would have shown that the old Board had kept their expenditures \$2,000 inside of the revenues, instead of exceeding them by \$28,000. This was not very reassuring to taxpayers of the honesty and capacity of the Board to economically administer the county affairs. This did not diminish the complaints, and these, combined with the sting of the report of the late grand jury, and the fact that the county funds were running short, that the general fund is already overdrawn, notwithstanding the extraordinary tax levy, determined them to do something, and at the last session they made a great show of retrenchment by making various petty reductions in county expenses and refusing to allow just demands against the county. Still this was not satisfying, and taxpayers still want to know where their money has gone.

For some weeks the EPITAPH has been quietly making investigations and gathering facts, and as a result charges the Board with a wasteful and extravagant administration of county affairs, which denotes either incapacity or something else; and the EPITAPH also charges that in its dealings with the public the Board has not been honest, it having made false statements and suppressed facts, which we will show, as follows:

First—We charge that if the Board had intelligently performed its duty it

would not have been necessary to redeem \$20,000 of bonds last year. The law gave them the option of redeeming or refunding within a certain time. When the present Board took office they received proposals from Chicago parties for the \$91,000 in bonds, in answer to an advertisement published by their predecessors in office. These communications were never answered but were contemptuously thrown into the waste basket. Thus was lost at that time the opportunity to lessen the interest charges and obviate the necessity of redemption in a time of unusual business depression. Owing to lack of business judgment, to say the least, time was allowed to slip by until they were face to face with the fact that they had to provide for the redemption of \$20,000.

Second—We charge that the Board, in levying the tax for the redemption of these bonds, was guilty of a knowledge of arithmetic or had some ulterior design. In 1888 the assessment roll, stating the amount in round numbers, footed up \$2,800,000; in 1889 the assessed valuation of the county was \$3,200,000—an increase of \$400,000. In order to raise \$20,000 an extra cent on the dollar was added to the tax levy, which would bring in \$32,000. What the taxpayers would like to know is, why this extra burden of \$12,000 was laid on them and what has become of the money?

Third—We charge that the Board has not been honest in its dealings with the public regarding the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the county, and has caused a false impression to obtain that \$23,000 has been redeemed. Such is not the case. The amount of the bonded indebtedness was \$91,000 and when the \$20,000 were redeemed an advertisement was published calling for proposals for \$68,000 instead of \$71,000, leaving it to be inferred that the other \$3,000 had been redeemed. A citizen of Tombstone, after seeing the advertisement and figuring out that there were \$3,000 in bonds uncalled for, went to the Board and asked for them, being willing and anxious to invest that amount of money in the refunding bonds at 7 per cent. But the Board refused to let him have them and that amount of old bonds are not refunded, are still drawing 10 per cent interest and are now, or were a few days ago, lying in the County Treasurer's vault, but who the favored individual is we have not been able to learn. The people would like to know why they are taxed this extra 3 per cent on \$3,000 for the benefit of some unknown party.

Fourth—We charge the Board with wasteful extravagance. Their available revenues, leaving out entirely the redemption of \$20,000, have been \$22,000 greater than those of the old Board. By the operation of the salary law, which went into effect last year, a saving of \$10,000 was effected, and the \$12,000 raised above the requirements of the redemption fund makes the \$22,000. Still the general fund is overdrawn. Where has this large sum of \$22,000 gone? As an instance of wasteful mismanagement we will cite the manner of placing the new bonds: Matters had been satisfactorily arranged with parties in Chicago, and they were ready to pay over the money on receipt of the bonds. All this could have been easily transacted through Wells, Fargo & Co., without any risk whatever and for a reasonable sum. But, no; they must needs send a special agent, allowing him \$300 for expenses, which, making a liberal allowance, was \$100 in excess of his requirements. Instead of requiring this special agent to take the bonds with him they were forwarded through the express office at a valuation of something over \$150, thus further increasing the expense. After the old bonds were surrendered in Chicago, and had become utterly valueless, they were shipped back to Tombstone through the express office at a valuation of two thousand dollars, when they could have been brought back as so much old paper in the valise of the special agent. It would appear from this that the Board, instead of trying to save money, exercised all their ingenuity in devising ways to pile up expenses. Does this look like economy?

Fifth—We charge the Board of Supervisors with disobeying the laws and favoritism. The last legislature passed two laws which the Board has taken upon itself to declare illegal by refusing to act according to their provisions. We have reference to the alien law and the law regulating county hospitals. Probably last year they had some reason for refusing to enforce the hospital law, but none for refusing to enforce the alien law. This year there is no possible excuse for disobeying either law. At the beginning of the year advertisements were published for proposals to supply the various needs of the county, among which was the maintenance of the county hospital. Three bids were submitted, and the force of awarding the contract "to the lowest responsible bidder" was enacted. But they were

determined not to obey the law and that he should not have the contract. When he came to file his bond, which was in the sum required and with exceptional sureties, the Board imposed such unreasonable conditions and that were not required by law, that in disgust the successful bidder refused to have anything further to do with the matter. But the Board carried their point. They have broken two laws, have kept a favorite in position, purposely neglected an opportunity to largely reduce the expenses of the hospital and keep a Chinaman in work, when the law expressly prohibits the employment of aliens in any public capacity. Of one physician heavy bonds were required for the safe keeping of the county property, but of the other none is required, and if any of the fittings of the hospital should disappear the county would have no redress; and the hospital is being conducted under the expensive system heretofore in vogue, in defiance of a plain law. Another instance of favoritism was in the case of allowing mileage to two people who were in attendance on the court. One gentleman living in the Wheelstones, whose postoffice address is Benson, put in his bill for mileage from the latter place, where he happened to be when the summons reached him. The Board cut down his bill, and when remonstrated with and it was shown that the bill was reasonable, refused to allow it. The other gentleman lives at Fort Bowie. For convenience sake he chose a route to the county seat that caused him to travel 102 miles instead of 54, the published official distance to Fort Bowie. The gentleman from Fort Bowie put in his bill for 102 miles, and when the Board proposed to cut his bill down he objected, whereupon they paid him the full amount claimed. What caused the difference in the treatment of these two men? Was it because the latter is a man of wide reputation and considerable influence? Do these two actions stamp the Board as impartial administrators of county affairs and enthusiastic advocates of economy?

Sixth—In conclusion, the EPITAPH charges that in one instance at least the Board conducts its business in a very loose manner, does not hold contractors to the performance of their contracts and that the published proceedings and minute book are not a truthful record of what occurs in the Supervisors' room.

All the above statements and charges the EPITAPH is prepared to substantiate. This article has not been written because of any personal ill will against any member of the Board of Supervisors, but to show to the people that the specious plea of economy in the management of county affairs is not true, that large sums of money raised by taxation have been wasted or otherwise used, that by causing false impressions to obtain an effort is being made to hoodwink the public and also that they may take measures to remedy the evil at the polls next fall.

The curtain has dropped on the first act in the Ritter trials, and both Mr. Ritter and Mr. Taylor have been acquitted, on the first indictment, of any criminal act. Their trials on the other indictments was continued over to the May term. Although District Attorney Stilwell did his whole duty in the matter, the verdict of the jury voices the sentiment of a large portion of the community that these men are not criminally guilty. The result of these trials does not relieve the bondsmen nor give them any right to recover what they have already paid in. The trial of Ludlow was continued over to the May term, and considering the result of the other two trials he was released on his own recognizance.

JUDGE SLOAN received a telegram yesterday morning conveying the pleasing information that his nomination had been confirmed by the Senate. This is a just rebuke to the small coterie of sore-headed politicians who have made such a vicious and uncalculated fight against him. It is especially gratifying to Judge Sloan's many warm friends. By his confirmation Arizona gains an upright judge, one who cannot be controlled by any ring or clique and who will impartially and honestly administer the law, more than which no one can ask.

It is predicted that Salt Lake City will be the Mecca of the Pacific coast during the coming summer. There is no question that Salt Lake City, under Gentile control, will be a flourishing city and extremely desirable as a place of residence as well as of business. The completion of the temple by Uncle Sam will make it a first-class government building. Light is always sure to come after darkness and Utah has been enveloped in dense darkness since its first settlement.

The first number of the Elk, published at Gallup, N. M., has been received. It is bright and newsworthy and a credit to the publishers. We wish it success.

The Silver Question.

The following extracts are taken from a private letter addressed to the editor of the El Paso Bulletin, and we commend the following statements to the careful consideration of mining men in the southwest:

"You know the interest I take in the silver question and that my interest is principally public, my direct pecuniary interest being too slight to materially influence either my projects or my views.

You also know of my pet theory in regard to the best and surest method of restoring silver to its place as a measure of values by the side of gold, i. e., by the adoption of an "International dollar," legal tender in the United States, Mexico, Central and South America.

The aim and object of my scheme would be simply to create a silver trust composed of, and sustained by, the great silver producing countries of the world. When one considers the enormous power, influence and stability manifested by private trusts in the face of public prejudice against them and legislative attacks, they cannot fail to appreciate the strength—invincible strength it would seem to me—of such a combination of interests common to the whole people of this country, excepting, perhaps, the creditor class.

My objection to free coinage, per se, is that by its adoption we would undertake to accomplish alone and unaided what can be better accomplished by the aid and with the united support of other equally interested nations and with, at the same time, the benefit of immense extensions of our trade relations to our colleagues.

To somewhat briefly recapitulate my plan, as I have before stated it to you, I would suggest:

1st. The adoption by treaty with the American republics of a free legal tender international dollar, receivable at par in all of the countries forming the union.

2d. I would favor, for standard, a coin containing 420 grains, 900 fine, or practically the Mexican standard, which would be approximately at par with gold when silver is worth \$1.25 per ounce.

3d. The coinage of this dollar should be regulated by a monetary congress of the countries forming the union, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Director of the Mint and such other delegates as the Congress of each nation might select, numbering five in all for each government.

4th. It should be the duty of this monetary congress to meet once each year and, after taking into account the estimated amount of silver required for use in the arts, the local and subsidiary coins of the several American nations and the estimated amount required for export, apportion the remainder for coinage by each government according to the silver production of that country for the preceding year.

5th. All silver produced in each country respectively should be required to pass through a government mint or assay office, where it should receive the government stamps of weight, value and fineness, and at the same time the government should assess a tax of 4½ cents for each ounce of fine silver contained.

This provision is similar to the Mexican Mint tax, but in this country should be applied in the same manner as an internal revenue tax, just as the same is applied on tobacco, spirits, etc.

6th. All silver for coinage should be purchased by the government on the basis of \$1.29½ per oz. less the tax, (if not already paid) and ½ cent additional "Coinage Discount," making a total deduction of five (5) cents per ounce for the government.

I believe that the adoption of such an international coin under the above conditions would accomplish the following good results:

The purchasing power of silver would immediately rise in the countries forming the Monetary Union and enable the people of those countries to exchange commodities between themselves and one another on much more favorable terms to the purchaser than the same commodities could be obtained from countries outside of the silver union, and, as the credit of the United States alone makes this possible our Spanish American neighbors should, and doubtless would be willing to abolish all custom dues on the products of the United States when entering their ports.

In like manner we should abolish all of our custom dues on raw material produced by our neighbors and on such other articles as do not come in competition with our manufactured products.

This abolition of duties to take effect one year later than the coinage act, in order that the revenue laws might be revised in countries affected by the change. The advance in the purchasing power of silver would alone be sufficient temporarily to draw trade to the United States.

The immediate effect of such union

would be to draw to this country the immense trade of the Spanish American republics and a result would be the accumulation in this country of the surplus silver of those countries.

To provide for this surplus our government should be prepared to store the same and issue silver certificates, for its full par value.

The ultimate effect would be to cause a scarcity of silver in the markets of the world thereby compelling Europe, and England in particular, to buy their breadstuffs, cotton, etc., on a gold basis instead of paying for it in silver which they have depreciated for that purpose.

And finally, by the favor of international pressure upon England and Germany caused by the loss of export trade to the people of those countries a general remonetization of silver would become necessary and all the nations of the earth would be obliged to acknowledge silver as the peer of gold.

Then, when this point is reached our treasure vaults may be opened and our "American International Dollar" will become the unit of value throughout the civilized world.

To those who dispute these predictions I would say look at the great trusts in oil, sugar and other commodities the prices of which are fixed by the great combinations controlling them, and tell me why the united Americas cannot fix the price of an article as necessary to the world's welfare as are meat and bread to the individual man.

Now is the time to agitate this question while the Pan-American congress now in session can give it their attention.

All it requires is a little faith and a little nerve such as John Sherman showed when he resumed specie payment. The doubtful and the timid cried bankruptcy and predicted ruin, but the old ship of state rode proudly through the storm and men wondered at their fears when they saw how easily it was done.

I bespeak for this question as I have presented it your earnest and careful attention, for I firmly believe the plan outlined is the true and natural solution of not only the silver question, but of the manufacturing and agricultural problems, the shipping and tariff problems, and in short all that is attempted to accomplish by tariff reform, subsidy to steamship lines and labor reforms.

Certainly nothing could more firmly cement the Americas than this community of interests, in the vital staple of our products."

The Indians of Florence occasionally bring in an unusually handsome and peculiar specimen of cactus, which they obtain only by chance from the most secluded and out-of-the-way places. It is of the magnificent blossoming Cereus variety, resembling the famous night-blooming Cereus.

The root is one great bulb that looks like a monstrous turnip, and is the reservoir and storehouse of the plant during the dry season. A long, graceful, four-sided stalk grows up and becomes gradually curved and curled, reminding one of some beautiful serpent. It is much admired and sought after by those who love the ornaments of nature; and on the other hand, by the Indians it is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. The needles appear as merely little rough projections not at all formidable or unpleasant.—Florence Moral and Scientific Companion.

"Bridget, how does yez stomach feel this evening?"
"Never better, Pat."

"That new disease, the gripes, is going round now, an' all the boyntons are havin' it. If yez feel any gripen' of the bowels let me know at once."

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The Big Buckeye.

The Buckeye Canal Company met here this morning, with only one member absent. Among the delegation were Col. D. S. White, Dr. South, Newt Clanton, and W. E. Hurley. They decided to extend the limit within which the new Buckeye Irrigation Company might complete their proposed improvements to December 31, 1890. This action practically insures the commencement of work very shortly. The plan is to build a canal, 50 feet wide on the bottom, from the Gila river, at the Agua Fria's mouth, to the Hassayampa, some 45 miles. Thereby 100,000 acres or more will be reclaimed. The estimated cost is \$680,000. The new company includes Judge Wm. Barnes, of Albany, president; Mr. Fowler, of the Equitable Mortgage Co. N. Y.; Mr. Churchill, Kansas City Investment Co., and other strong capitalists. They have been telegraphed to meet here on the 25th and complete details preparatory to commencement of active operations. Col. White is the new company's local manager.—Phoenix Herald.

Answers to Correspondents.

INQUIRY. 1. The Montana Lottery was first authorized by the Legislature August, 1887, and has been doing business ever since. 2. The CAPITAL PRIZES ARE \$15,000, \$10,000, AND \$5,000 each, to be drawn January 18, 1890, and monthly thereafter. 3. You should be able to get Montana State Lottery Tickets (\$1.00 each) from any lottery dealer. Ask for them, or address the company's manager, J. J. Jacobs, Butte, Montana.

WILL WYNNE. 1. The Montana State Lottery always draws in public, and a committee is selected from the audience to supervise the drawings. 2. No, a lottery could not be drawn in public and be conducted unfairly or impartially. 3. There is no question about its fairness. 4. The Lottery has been running for nearly three years, and has paid ALL ITS PRIZES IN FULL, so it is as worthy of confidence and as "famed for integrity" as any other lottery. 5. The Capital Prize is \$15,000, the smallest \$7.50; send money to J. J. Jacobs, Butte, Montana.

A Scotch Colony.

It was stated recently on good authority that the townsite located on the Sonora line, about fifteen miles from Bisbee, would soon materialize into a living, acting, throbbing town of about 150 families. The colony will be brought out from Scotland by the Copper company. It is said the railroad is to be built from Bisbee into the Sonora coal fields, and it will pass through this townsite. The company have already sent the tools and machinery for the sinking of artesian wells, and as the location is in the Sulphur Spring valley there is more than an even chance that water will be struck. Professor Douglass and his son are now at Bisbee, and the latter will have the management of the new townsite. This is certainly good news, as the Scotch, as a people, are of all others the most desirable as citizens. They will engage principally in the business of agriculture, and Cochise county will have cause to rejoice.—Star.

Real Dragons.

Prof. O. C. Marsh read an essay before the Academy of Sciences describing a monstrous dragon's skull, six feet long, that was found in the Rocky Mountains, about two feet having been broken off. Several others have been found in the same range. The skull had horns on its head, sharp points at the base of the brain, and it terminated in a powerful beak with a single horn above. The animal was the most powerful and dangerous known to modern science.

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary in order to have perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier, quickly conquering scrofula, skin rheum, and all other insidious enemies which attack the blood and undermine the health. It also builds up the whole system, cures dyspepsia and sick headache, and overcomes that tired feeling.

Scrofula Sores.

"My adopted boy, aged 14 years, suffered terribly from scrofula sores on his leg, which spread all the way from his hip down to his foot, and the calf of his leg up to his thigh, partially covered with scab, and discharging matter continually. The muscles became contracted so that his leg was drawn up and he could hardly walk. We tried everything we could hear of, without success, until we began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In just a month, after he had taken two-thirds of a bottle, the sores entirely healed, his leg is perfectly straight, and he

Can Walk as Well as Ever.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever saw for scrofulous humor. It has done its work more than satisfactorily." WILLIAM SANDERS, Rockdale, Milam County, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Notice for Publication.

(Homestead Application No. 728.)
LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZONA.
February 13, 1890.
I, John J. Huffaker, of Tres Amigos, who made Homestead Application No. 728 for the W 1/2 of Sec. 32, T. 15 S., R. 20 E., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Tucson, Arizona, on the 7th of April, 1890, by two of the following witnesses: J. W. Calkins, Wm. Skinner, Jr., John D. Allen and T. J. White, all of Tres Amigos, Arizona.
JOHN J. HUFFAKER,
[First publication, February 22, 1890.]

Reward Proclamation

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas, Reliable information has been filed in this office that one David D. Duncan, a reputable citizen of this Territory, was murdered at his home in Cochise county on or about January 25, 1890, and that said murder was most cruel and unprovoked, and that the person or persons who committed said crime are still at large,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested, I, Nathan O. Murphy, Acting Governor of Arizona, hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED (\$500) DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said David D. Duncan.

Done at the Capital City of Phenix, Arizona Territory, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1890.

NATHAN O. MURPHY.

By the Governor.
THOS. D. HAMMOND,
Assistant Secretary
of Arizona.

Reward Proclamation

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas, Reliable information has been filed in this office that one Alfred Richards, a reputable citizen of this Territory, was murdered in the city of Tombstone on or about the 31st day of January, A. D. 1890, in a most cruel and brutal manner, and that the person or persons who committed the crime are still at large,

Now, therefore, I, Nathan O. Murphy, Acting Governor of the Territory of Arizona, by virtue of the authority within me vested, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the aforesaid crime.


Done at the Capital in the city of Phenix this 7th day of February, A. D. 1890.

NATHAN O. MURPHY.

By the Governor.
THOS. D. HAMMOND,
Assistant Secretary
of Arizona.

FILES! FILES! ITCHING FILES!
SYMPTOMS: Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAIN'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. L. R. Swaine & Son, Philadelphia.

The fact has been abundantly proven that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the most prompt, most reliable and most successful medicine yet discovered for acute throat and lung diseases, such as coughs, colds and croup. For sale by H. J. Peto.



SYRUP OF FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. New York, N. Y.